

**THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN FOR
TIPPECANOE COUNTY**

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THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN
FOR TIPPECANOE COUNTY

INTRODUCTION

TIPPECANOE COUNTY AREA PLAN COMMISSION
County Office Building
20 North 3rd Street
Lafayette, Indiana 47901
317-423-9242

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Adopted by the TIPPECANOE COUNTY AREA PLAN COMMISSION on September 16, 1981, by the COMMON COUNCILS OF THE CITIES OF LAFAYETTE and WEST LAFAYETTE and the TOWN BOARDS OF DAYTON and BATTLE GROUND on October 5, 1981, and by the BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, COUNTY OF TIPPECANOE, on October 19, 1981. Certified to and recorded by the Tippecanoe County Recorder on October 23, 1981.

THE TIPPECANOE COUNTY AREA PLAN COMMISSION, 1981

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Becky Davis, Drafting Technician
Mary J. Geiger, Secretary
Bernard J. Gulker, Principal Planner
Allison R. Leavitt, Junior Planner
Sallie Dell Lee, Principal Planner
Wanda M. Miller, Junior Planner
John P. Moisan-Thomas, Senior Planner
Dianne M. Renner, Recording Secretary
Michael N. Sanders, Senior Planner
Elizabeth Bentz Williams, Drafting Technician
Anna Lee Yao, Secretary/Bookkeeper

In Charge of Comprehensive Planning: Bernard J. Gulker
This Volume Compiled and Written by: Michael N. Sanders
John P. Moisan-Thomas
Produced by: Becky Davis
Dianne M. Renner

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I. THE COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

A comprehensive plan is an official document, adopted by local governments and public agencies, which serves as a policy guide to decisions concerning the physical development of a community. It indicates, in a general way, how the community may best develop in the foreseeable future.

There are several essential characteristics of a comprehensive plan. First, it is a physical plan. Although a reflection of social and economic values, the plan is fundamentally a guide to the physical development of the community. It is the translation of values into a scheme that describes how, why, when, and where to build, rebuild, or preserve the community.

A second characteristic of the plan is that it is long range. This means that the plan looks beyond the foreground of pressing current issues toward the potential problems which the community may face in the future. However, in order to be effective, the plan must express current policies that will shape the future rather than show a rigid image of the future itself.

A third characteristic of a plan is that it is comprehensive: it covers the entire community geographically and all functional elements which bear on physical development. Although there is some variation in the content of most comprehensive plans, the 1981 Comprehensive Plan for Tippecanoe County includes four elements: land use, housing, transportation and recreation.

Central to planning philosophy is the notion that the plan be a reflection of what the community wants: a statement of policies, a listing of desires, an expression of ambitions. The policies of the plan say, in effect, "When we encounter

this situation we will probably act this way for these reasons." This approach has the advantage of stating a position in advance of heated controversy. To deviate from a policy in the plan should require a justification and a rationale as convincing as the one in the plan. The advantages of reviewing the plan as an instrument of policy include the following:

*The essential and uncluttered statements of policy facilitate public participation in and understanding of the planning process.

*A plan that is a statement of policy encourages or even demands involvement on the part of public officials.

*The plan as a policy guide provides stability and a consistency in that it is less likely to be made obsolete by changing conditions.

*Finally, the plan is a guide to the legislative bodies responsible for adopting land use controls, the commissions or agencies that administer them, and the courts which must judge their fairness and reasonableness.

The Plan Commission, as well as municipal and County governments, are inescapably involved in questions of physical development, and as such have a primary responsibility to coordinate and direct the overall pattern of such activities within the community. The most common way in which the plan is used as a guide to decision making is in the zoning process. Certainly, revisions and amendments to the zoning ordinance should be guided by the contents of the plan. In addition, the day-to-day administration of the zoning process is best done through reference to the policies and principles set forth in a comprehensive plan. Subdivision regulations should also be revised and administered in accordance with the recommendations of a plan.

Municipal and County governments need to adopt an instrument which establishes long-range, general policies for the coordinated and unified physical development of public improvement projects. The Comprehensive Plan, therefore, is not a formality, an exercise in platitudes to be prepared and forgotten. It should have, for all practical purposes, the force of law.

The Plan which follows is not intended to be a rigid framework for future development, but rather a dynamic tool for the coordination of physical development in the County. The Plan should be used as a programming document for the efficient use of diminishing resources. It has been designed to be used by municipal and County governments and public agencies, as well as private developers, entrepreneurs and the general public as a guide to making decisions relative to physical development. The plan represents proposed policy recommendation for adoption by municipal and County governments and should be periodically revised as changing conditions require. The Plan shows the essential relationships which must be established and preserved among the various publicly provided facilities as well as the uses of privately owned land if desired community goals and objectives are to be achieved.

II. PLANNING BACKGROUND IN TIPPECANOE COUNTY

The Cities of Lafayette and West Lafayette, and unincorporated Tippecanoe County adopted the provisions of the Area Planning Act (1957 Indiana General Assembly; Chapter 138; approved March 12, 1957) by certified ordinance in August 1959 and created by this adoption the Tippecanoe County Area Plan Commission. The planning office was opened in January 1960 and a director was hired.

By September 1960 enough groundwork had been completed to begin preparation of the Comprehensive Plan. Four elements of The Land Use Plan were adopted by the Plan Commission in 1961: Proposed Commercial Sites, Proposed Industrial Sites, School-Centered Neighborhoods, and Proposed Parks and Recreation Areas.

Part I of the Thoroughfare Plan, "The Urban Arterial Plan," was adopted by the Plan Commission and three units of local government in 1961, and Part V, "A Recommended City-County Road Identification System" in 1962. Part II, "County Highway Road Plan," was adopted by the Plan Commission in 1962.

An existing land use survey of Lafayette and West Lafayette was completed in 1962. In August 1963 the planning department presented to the Plan Commission the "Summary of the Comprehensive Plan," a future land use map of the urban area. The department completed the urban and rural development (Master) wall map in 1964. On June 8, 1965 the Unified Zoning Ordinance was adopted by the three units of local government and recorded with the County Recorder.

In 1966 the Plan Commission was mandated by elected officials to meet the "Workable Program" requirements and guidelines for federal projects; the Greater Lafayette Transportation

Planning Study also got underway to enable the receipt of federal financial assistance for road and street systems. Part II of the Thoroughfare Plan, "County Highway Road Plan," and Part IV, "Engineering Recommendations" were subsequently adopted by the three units of government. Also, a land use survey of the entire County was completed with the assistance of federal funding in 1969.

In 1973 the Tippecanoe Council of Governments (COG) was established for the primary purpose of meeting certification requirements for federal funding; the Plan Commission and COG were consolidated under one roof. However, a major administrative consideration confronted the Plan Commission in 1975: restructure the membership under Federal guidelines or continue the administrative dichotomy of APC-COG. Amendments to the Area Plan Acts in 1976 allowed for the establishment of a 15 member commission composed of ten elected officials and five appointed citizens; thus, the Plan Commission was completely restructured.

The Area Plan Commission had the role of coordinating transportation efforts in the Lafayette Urban Area as the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Greater Lafayette Area Transportation and Development Study. In June 1976 "Goals and Objectives" were formulated as a part of the transportation planning effort. A Land Use Sketch Plan of the urban area was then completed in August 1976 for use in the transportation study and plan. Meanwhile, work was initiated on a revision of the Subdivision Control Ordinance in 1976.

The major accomplishment of 1977 was the adoption of the Transportation Plan for the urbanized area; full federal certification was received in 1978. An update of the Thoroughfare Plan was also accomplished and presented to the Technical Highway Committee in 1978.

The existing land use survey of Tippecanoe County was completed in 1978. The location of each land use was graphically illustrated on base maps. All structures were evaluated by type, condition and occupancy status.

Staff initiated a land use plan for the County in 1978 by developing a "Land Use Potentials Study." A pilot study was completed in 1978, and expanded to the entire County in 1979. The land use potentials methodology was used to create a similar residential potentials study, central to a housing plan that was developing. More traditional land use planning techniques were employed by staff to devise an initial plan proposed for the developed core of the County.

In July 1979 the Plan Commission recommended the final draft of the new subdivision ordinance to the legislative bodies. The County Commissioners enacted the new ordinance in November with the other participating jurisdictions following suit through March 1980.

Staff presented the first draft of the proposed Urban Area Land Use Plan to elected officials and public agencies in early 1980. A proposed Phased Land Use Plan for all Tippecanoe County beyond the Urban Area was completed in 1980, based on data generated by the twin Land Use Potential and Residential Potential studies. The Parks, Recreation and Open Space element, including Master Plans for each park jurisdiction was initiated in early 1980. Further utilization of the open space potential information generated by the Land Use Potentials Study occurred as staff devised separate maps for future recreation areas.

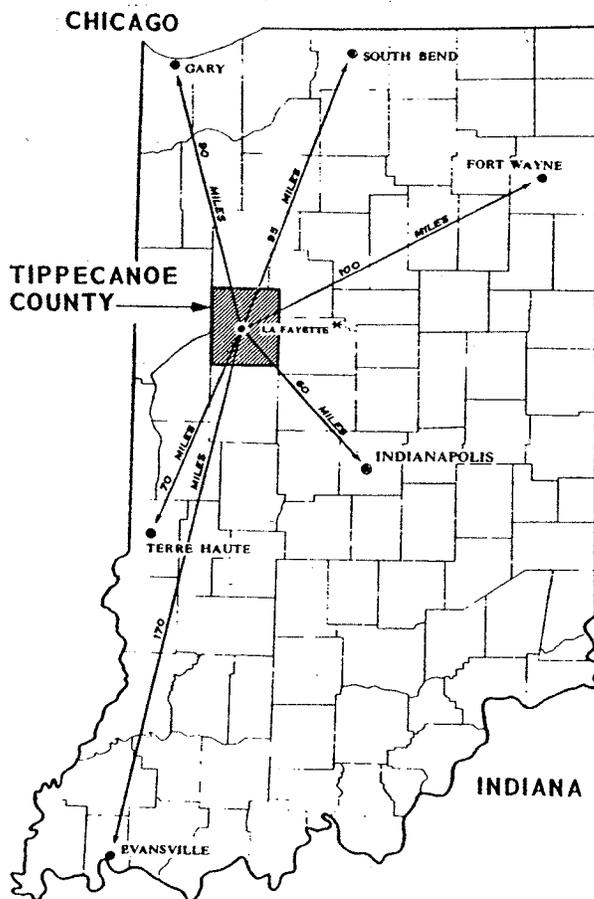
Thus, the Comprehensive Plan for Tippecanoe County including land use, housing, transportation and recreation elements, represents the culmination of planning efforts begun five years ago.

III. THE LAND AND PEOPLE OF TIPPECANOE COUNTY

A. Physical Setting

Tippecanoe County has a wide variety of natural and man made resources that have contributed to its development as a moderately sized metropolitan area. The County is located in west central Indiana, 130 miles southeast of Chicago and 60 miles northwest of Indianapolis (Figure 1). The

Figure 1
Geographic Location Map
of Tippecanoe County



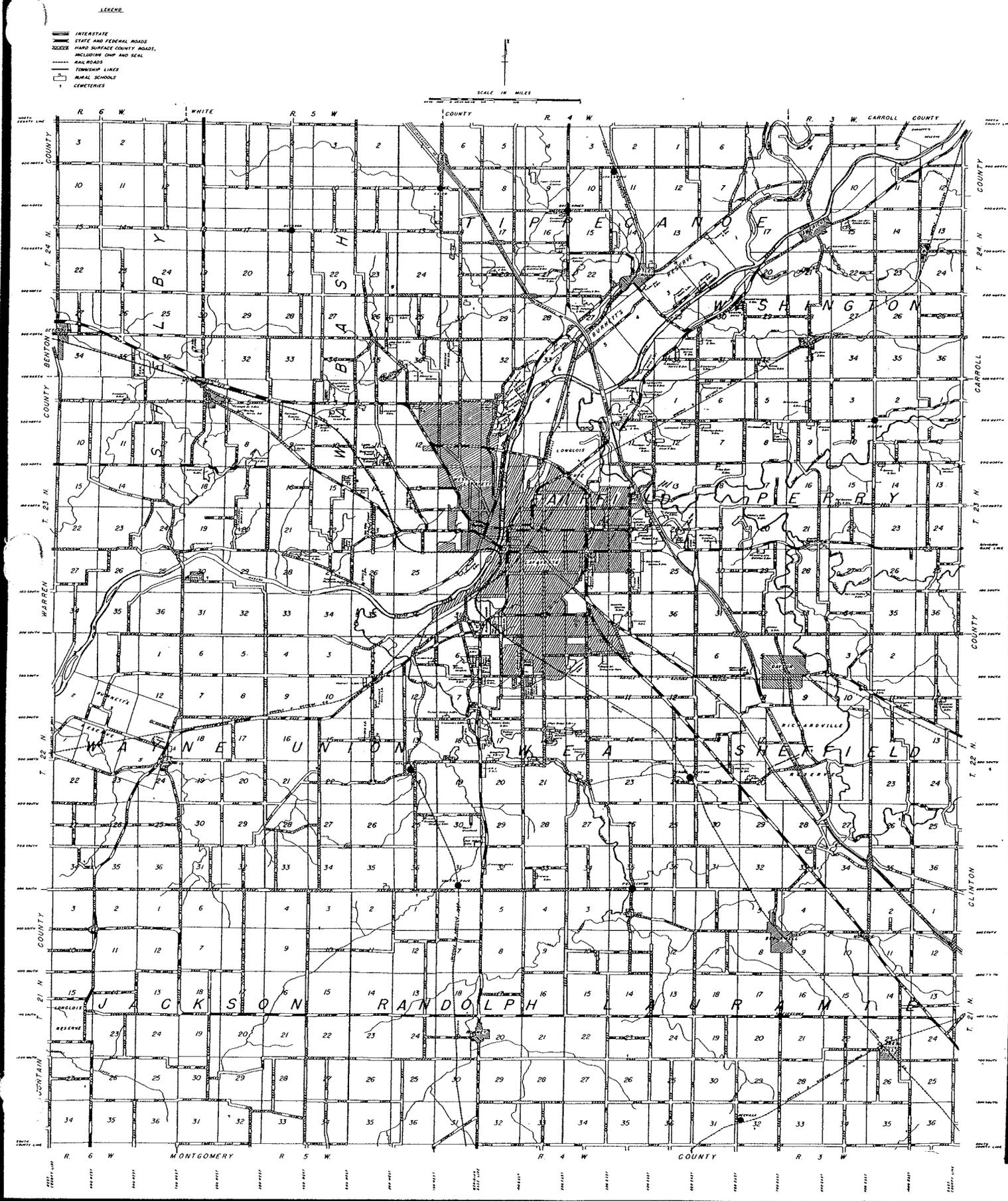
cities of Lafayette and what is now West Lafayette were founded on the last navigable stretch of the Wabash River. The community is served by Interstate 65 and an additional six State and Federal highways (Figure 2). The community is provided rail service by three major railroad lines and has a diversified industrial base. The County's population and employment have a history of slow but stable and consistent growth.

1. Topography and Geology. Tippecanoe County covers an area of approximately 1,300 square kilometers (501 square miles). Its land mass has been greatly influenced by glaciation and alluvial action and lies on a generally level glacial till plain eroded by the stream valleys. The unconsolidated glacial deposits overlay bedrock to depths ranging from 0 to 450 feet with an average of about 200 feet. These glacial deposits, consisting primarily of sand and gravel, are the chief mineral resource of economic importance in Tippecanoe County. The Wabash River, the major physiographic feature in the County, is an entrenched preglacial valley that was filled and later re-excavated. The County slopes gently to the southwest and lies entirely within the drainage basin of the Wabash River. The River runs diagonally across the County from the northeast corner to near the center of the western boundary. The flood plain is very narrow for a stream of this size; the bottom lands are one-fourth to one-half mile wide with very little variation in relief and are thus subject to frequent flooding. Two main tributaries, the Tippecanoe River and the Wildcat Creek, enter the Wabash River in the northeastern portion of the County.

Two primary levels of stream terraces can be traced along the major streams. Most of the terraces are flat and are separated from one another, the bottom lands and the uplands by short, steep slopes. The uplands of the County are part

Figure 2

TIPPECANOE COUNTY, INDIANA

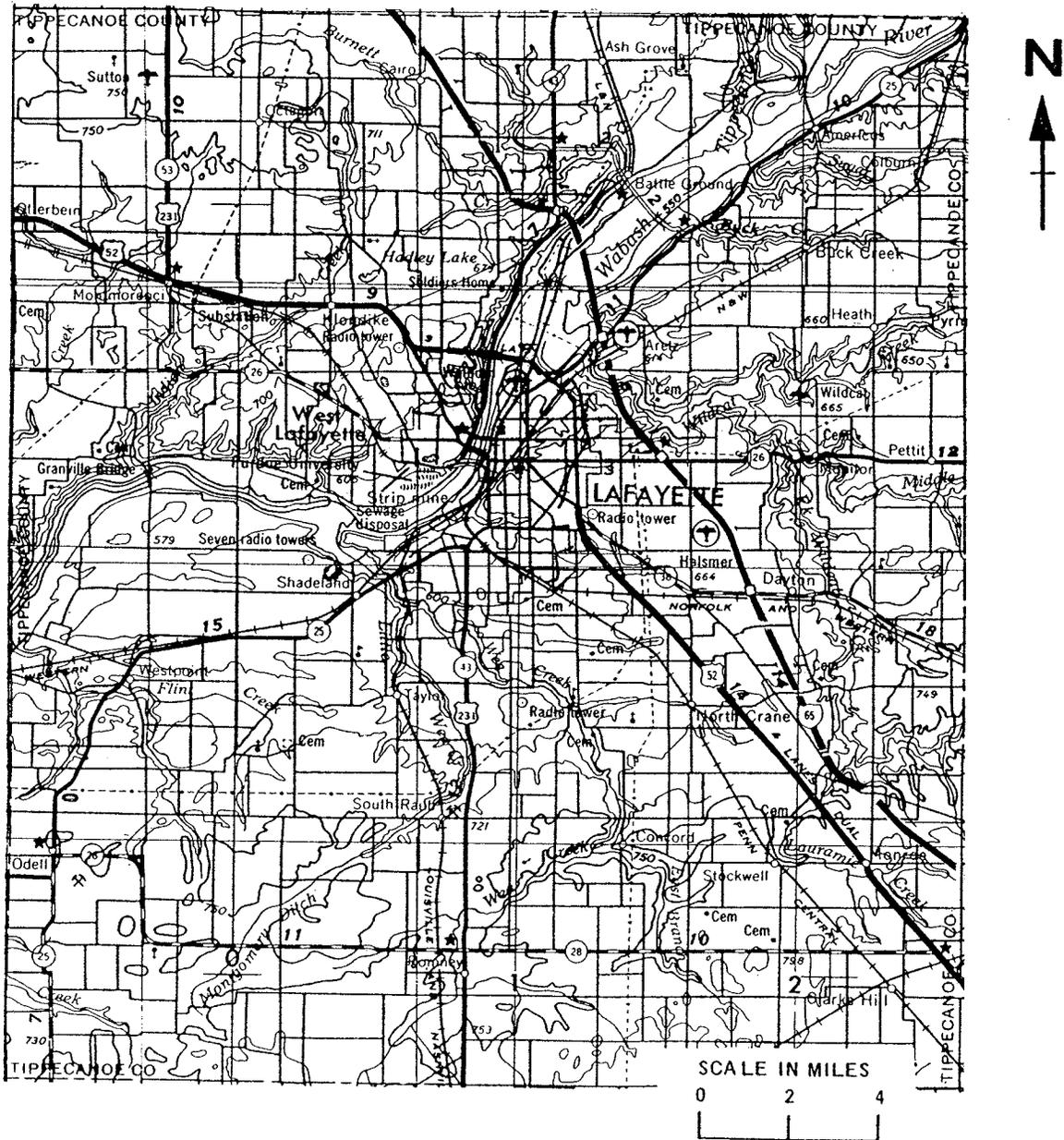


of the glacial till plain, and form a relatively smooth plain broken only by remnants of a few poorly defined morainic ridges. The uplands lay approximately 700 feet above mean sea level. The high terraces are about 630 to 640 feet in elevation with the Wabash River ranging from 505 to 510 feet above sea level (Figure 3). Except along the major drainageways, the topography has not been changed greatly by stream development since glaciation.

Ground water, one of the most important mineral resources in Tippecanoe County, is the principal supplier of water for domestic, industrial and public usage in the County. The sand and gravel deposits within the glacial drift are the primary sources of ground water. In the bottom lands, water is very near surface. On most of the low terraces it is within 20 to 30 feet of the surface. Wells on the higher terraces range from 75 to 100 feet deep. On the upland till plain, many wells are drilled 100 feet or more with many reaching water at about 50 feet. The present total withdrawal in the County is approximately 35 million gallons/day. Future development of ground water supplies are most favorable in the thick sand and gravel aquifers which occupy the Teays, Anderson, and Clarks Hill preglacial bedrock valleys. These aquifers extend beyond the County boundaries and receive excellent recharge from a large area.

2. Soils. There are 179 distinct soil types in Tippecanoe County and most have been derived from glacially deposited parent material. In a few areas the soils are of alluvial origin. The vast majority of soils are rated very highly for agricultural production. Because of internal drainage characteristics, many of the soils are susceptible to flooding or upland ponding.
3. Climate. The climate in Tippecanoe County is continental, humid and temperate. The warm humid summers and moderately

Figure 3
Topography of Tippecanoe County



cold winters are characterized by frequent and sudden changes in temperature within seasons. The average length of the growing season is approximately 165 days from late April to early October. July is the warmest month with a mean temperature of 23°C (73°F); January is the coldest month with a mean temperature of -5°C (23°F).

The average annual precipitation is 96 cm (38 in.), of which 60 percent falls during the growing season. Heavy rains are most likely to occur in the spring and much of the summer rainfall consists of flash rains accompanying cyclonic storms. Such rains can cause considerable soil erosion. Floods occur nearly every year. They usually occur in early spring, but can come in almost any month. The average annual snowfall in the County is approximately 58 cm (23 in.). Most of the snow falls from December to March. Because of fluctuating temperatures within seasons, the snow cover generally neither persists nor provides much protection for ground vegetation or tilled soils.

The prevailing winds are from the west and southwest during winter and from the south in summer. Wind velocity is highest in February and lowest in August.

4. Vegetation. The original vegetation in Tippecanoe County consisted of mixed hardwood forests and prairie grasslands. The County is in the transition zone between the prairies to the west and the forests to the east. Two-thirds of Tippecanoe County was covered by mixed hardwood forests, primarily to the east and along the Wabash River valley terraces. Prairie or grassland vegetation covered the northwestern, central and southwestern parts of the County. Little of the original vegetation remains. Almost all of the prairies are now cultivated and except for a few spots most of the mixed hardwood forest has been removed for

cultivation or urbanization. However, many of the steep slopes along the Wabash River and its terraces still retain substantial amounts of natural vegetation in second growth timber.

5. Animal Life. Most Indiana wildlife species can be found within Tippecanoe County. The County's watercourses, with their flood plains, terraces and steep wooded slopes provide an excellent habitat for a great variety of fish and wildlife. Local aquatic life provides as varied and stable a population as is to be found in any stream in Indiana. Most warm water fish species are found in the County, with catfish, bass, walleye, crappie, sucker and carp most prominent. The blue sucker, whose known habitat is south of Lafayette in the Wabash River, is on the Indiana endangered species list. Several species of freshwater mussels also inhabit the County's streams. The Sampson's Pearl mussel, which inhabits the lower regions of the Wabash River, is on the National list of endangered species.

Waterfowl are also prominent and are found on the many kettle ponds and permanent water bodies. The most prominent species are mallard, wood duck, teal, with some nesting geese and migrating heron and egret. Other birds in the County are those species (game and non-game) normally associated with midwest farming and urban areas.

The standard North American mammals are also abundant: squirrels, rabbits, raccoons, muskrats and beaver. The largest herbivore in the County, the white tailed deer, is found on farmlands, woodlots and along stream valleys. The largest carnivore outside of captivity is the coyote, found in some number in the west central portions of the County.

B. Early History

The earliest inhabitants of what is now Tippecanoe County were native Americans. The area was originally the home of the Miami tribe, but by the time the European settlers came (the early 1700's) several other tribes were present: Weas, Potawatomis, Shawnees, Kickapoos and Winnebagos.

In 1717 the first fort was erected by the French to keep the British out of the fur-rich territory. By 1763 the English had gained control of the fort and during the American Revolution George Rogers Clark captured the fort for the new republic.

Initially, relations were cordial between the Europeans and the native Americans; however, tensions mounted. It was not until the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811--at what is today the town of Battle Ground--that resistance was quelled and the first permanent white settlements established.

The Wabash River played an important role in the development of the community, especially as a transportation route. In the 1820's and 1830's, federal land grants were used to build roads and a canal system connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River. With the advent of the railroads in the 1850's, the canal system became outmoded. With a faster transportation system, growth accelerated as farmers found new markets for their crops.

Tippecanoe County was organized in 1826 from part of the original Northwest Territory. Lafayette was designated the county seat in the same year. Purdue University was established in 1869 by the state legislature with contributions from John Purdue, Tippecanoe County and local residents.

The last hundred years have seen this community use its fertile soils and the ingenuity of its people to grow into a modern commercial center of regional importance, an agricultural and industrial producer vital to the nation, and an international center for higher education.

C. Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 compares population trends in Tippecanoe County with United States and Indiana figures. The table indicates that population growth has occurred in all areas and time periods, except in the City of Lafayette between 1970 and 1980. Also, Tippecanoe County is growing at a faster rate than Indiana and at about the same rate as the nation. The rate of growth, however, has declined over the past decade in all areas.

Table 1
Population Trends and Growth Rates
for Selected Areas: 1960-1980

Area	1960	1970	1980*	Average Annual Growth	
				1960-1980	1970-1980
United States	179,323,175	203,212,877	226,504,825	1.32%	1.15%
Indiana	4,662,498	5,193,669	5,454,154	0.85	0.50
Tippecanoe County	89,122	109,378	120,525	1.76	1.02
Lafayette	42,330	44,955	42,878	0.06	-0.46
W.Lafayette	12,680	19,157	21,197	3.36	1.07
Balance of County	34,112	45,266	56,450	3.27	2.47

*Preliminary Counts for all areas except the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960-1980.

Table 2 presents trends in the number of households. The table indicates that growth in the number of households has been faster than total population growth. Locally, the average annual growth rate for households was greater over the past decade than between 1960 and 1970 only in the balance of the County.

Table 2
Number of Households

Area	1960	1970	1980*	Average Annual Growth	
				1960-1970	1970-1980
United States	53,021,061	63,449,747	80,376,609	1.97%	2.67%
Indiana	1,387,910	1,612,325	1,926,978	1.62	1.95
Tippecanoe County	24,928	32,269	40,578	2.95	2.58
Lafayette	13,170	15,055	16,711	1.43	1.10
W.Lafayette	3,393	5,870	7,163	7.30	2.20
Balance of County	8,365	11,344	16,704	3.56	4.73

*Preliminary Counts for all areas except the United States.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960-1980.

Table 3 presents an analysis of the population in Tippecanoe County by age group. The table indicates a significant increase in population in the 25 to 34 year age cohort over the past decade, whereas the 19 and under cohort has shown a decline.

Table 3
Population Age Characteristics,
Tippecanoe County: 1960-1980

Cohort	1960	1970	1980*	Average Annual Growth Rate, 1970-1980
19 and Under	34,961	41,533	35,110	-1.55
20 - 24	10,375	17,502	19,010	0.86
25 - 34	12,058	14,852	21,960	4.78
35 - 59	14,406	15,539	16,940	0.90
50 - 64	9,997	11,892	14,080	1.84
65+	7,325	8,060	10,430	2.94
TOTAL	89,122	109,378	117,500	0.74

*Estimated (see text).

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 and 1970; and, Indiana University School of Business, Indiana Population Projections: 1978 series.

Figures 4 and 5 graphically portray age and sex characteristics for Tippecanoe County in 1960 and 1970. Figure 6 illustrates the age-sex distribution for 1980 prepared by the Indiana University School of Business. Caution must be used in analyzing the cohorts because recent projections underestimated the total County population for 1980 by about two and a half percent based on preliminary counts from the Bureau of the Census.

Figure 4
ACTUAL POPULATION
U.S. CENSUS
1960

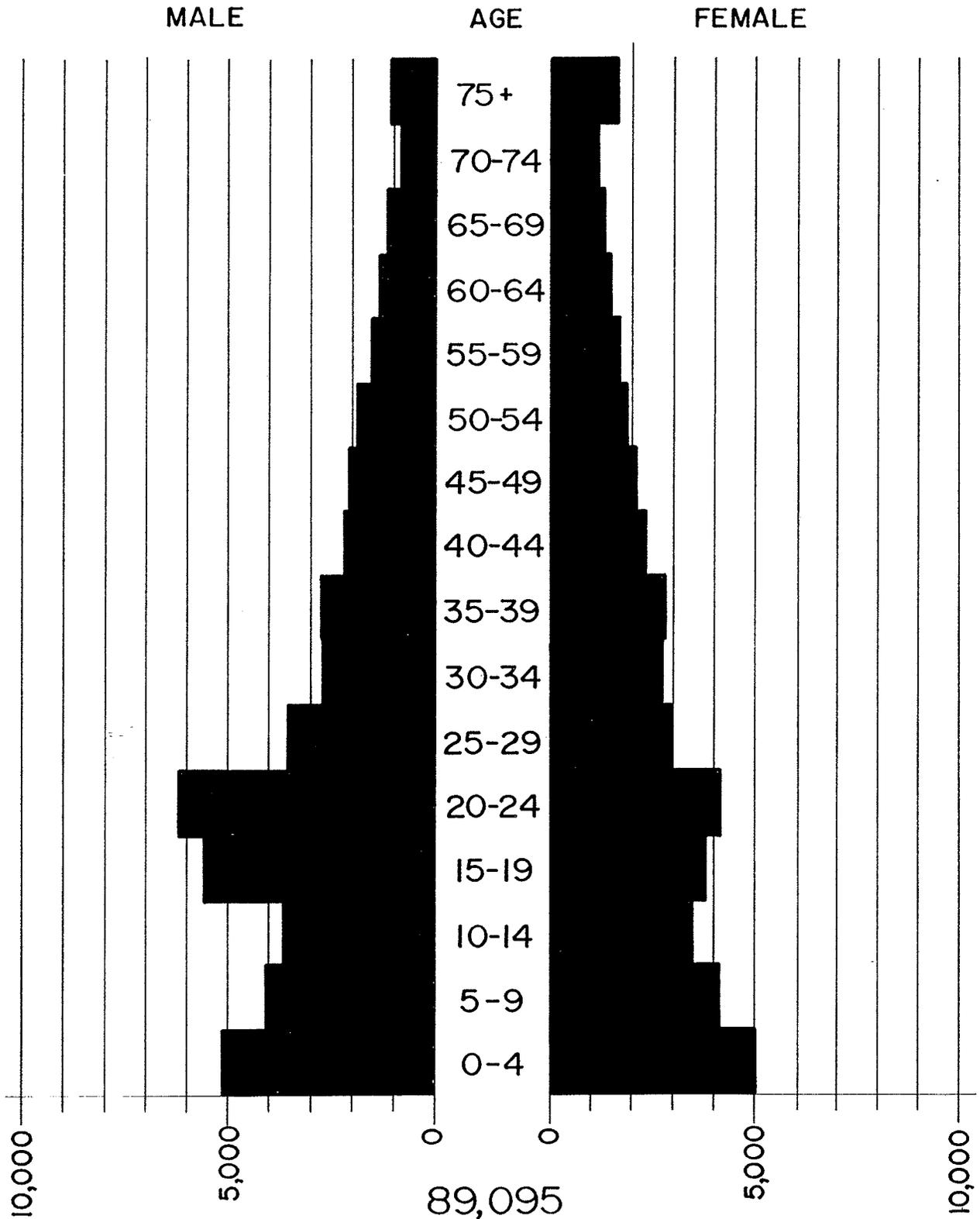


Figure 5
ACTUAL POPULATION
U.S. CENSUS
1970

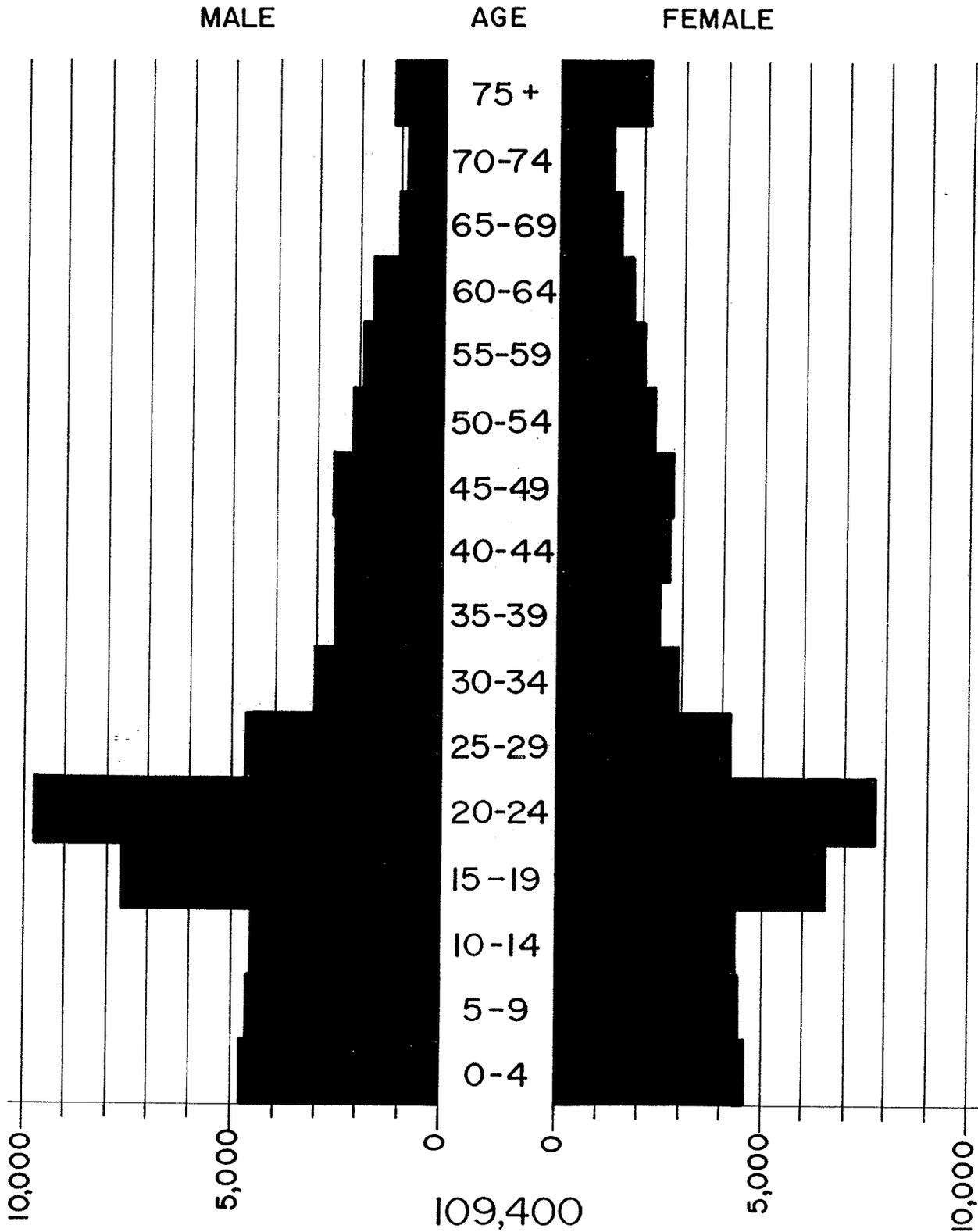
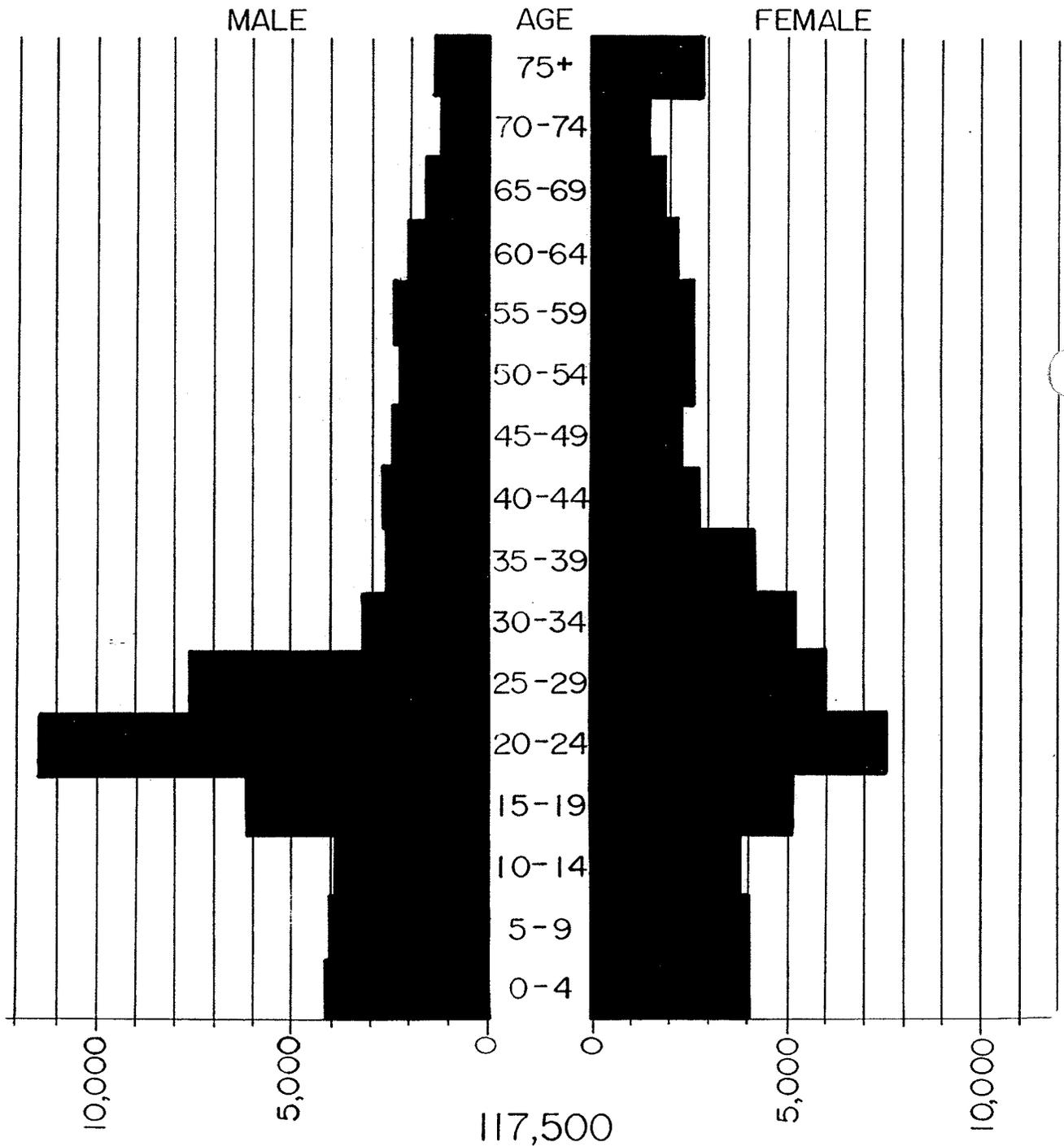


Figure 6
 PROJECTED POPULATION
 FOR
 TIPPECANOE COUNTY
 1980

I.U. School of Business
 1978 Projection Series



D. Economic Factors

Table 4 presents estimated labor force employment in Tippecanoe County from 1974 through 1979. The table indicates that most areas of employment have experienced gains. Manufacturing suffered a decline in employment in 1975 but had regained the loss by 1978. Trade and Services experienced a relatively steady gain throughout the six year period. Government employment had shown an increase through 1976, declined in 1977 and then leveled off in 1978 and 1979.

Table 4
Tippecanoe County Employment, 1974-1979

Employment Category	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Farm	436	512	559	541	522	431
Non-Farm	51,257	49,911	51,737	51,955	53,858	54,793
Private	36,486	34,852	36,137	38,056	40,044	40,935
Ag. Service, For.						
Fish., Other	60	118	163	192	225	229
Mining	78	78	82	73	78	78
Construction	1,943	1,855	1,879	2,050	2,064	2,271
Manufacturing	12,288	10,543	10,613	11,500	12,421	12,518
Non-Durable	3,528	3,315	3,427	3,670	4,181	4,460
Durable	8,760	7,228	7,186	7,830	8,240	8,058
Trans., Pub. Ut.	1,496	1,460	1,485	1,503	1,587	1,628
Wholesale Trade	1,377	1,603	1,625	1,722	1,722	1,743
Retail Trade	8,402	8,382	8,878	9,137	9,653	9,689
Fin., Ins., R.Es.	2,666	2,637	2,706	2,752	2,876	2,917
Services	8,176	8,176	8,706	9,127	9,418	9,862
Government	14,771	15,059	15,600	13,899	13,814	13,858
Federal, Civ.	542	531	524	521	520	521
Federal, Mil.	735	658	614	602	569	507
State and Local	13,494	13,870	14,462	12,776	12,725	12,830
Total Wage and Salary Employment	51,693	50,423	52,296	52,496	54,380	55,224

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, 1974-1979.

Table 5 compares Tippecanoe County's employment characteristics in 1978 with those of Indiana and the nation. The table indicates that Tippecanoe County has a significantly higher percentage of government employees. This is attributable to the presence of Purdue University. Within most other categories, the County and national averages are quite similar. The state has a higher proportion of manufacturing employment than either the County or the nation.

Table 5
Employment Comparison By
Selected Industries: 1978

Employment Category	Tippecanoe County	Indiana	National Average
Manufacturing	23.2%	33.9%	23.7%
Retail and Wholesale Trade	21.2	21.7	22.6
Services	17.6	14.0	18.6
Government	25.8	16.3	18.0
Contract Construction	3.9	4.2	4.9
Finance	5.4	4.4	5.5
Transportation and Public Utilities	3.0	5.0	5.7
Mining	0.1	0.4	1.0
Total*	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economics Information System, 1978.

Table 6 presents the civilian labor force residing in Tippecanoe County. The table indicates that the labor force has generally grown over the past seven years with some decline in 1975 and 1980. Unemployment has followed a similar pattern with highest rates of unemployment in 1975 and 1980.

Table 6
Tippecanoe County
Civilian Labor Force (in 1000's): 1974-1980

Description	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total Employment	55.6	52.6	54.7	55.7	58.9	60.3	57.8
Total Unemployment	1.6	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	3.1	4.0
Unemployment Rate	2.8	5.4	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.9	6.5
Civilian Labor Force	57.2	55.6	57.4	58.2	61.3	63.4	61.8

Source: Indiana Employment Security Division, Indiana Labor Market Information, 1974-1980.

Table 7 shows that the median family income in Tippecanoe County has historically been slightly above the national median. However, since 1978 the national median income has increased at a greater rate and now surpasses the local median income. Another measure of income is "Effective Buying Income" which is basically income minus taxes (Table 8). This data shows a slightly different relationship between Tippecanoe County and the nation, with the historical relationship being the same but with Tippecanoe County retaining its slight advantage over the nation. Measured by per capita income (Table 9), Tippecanoe County is below the national average. However the overall percent increase between 1959 and 1979 is greater for this community than for the nation (426% and 414% respectively).

Table 7
Median Family Income (\$1000's)

Area	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
United States	5.7	6.9	9.9	13.7	15.0	16.0	17.6	19.7	21.8
Tippecanoe Co.	5.4	6.9	10.1	13.3	15.1	16.1	17.3	18.4	19.9

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Economic and Market Analysis Division, "1969 and Estimated 1975-1980 Decile Distribution of Family Income;" and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1960 and 1970.

Table 8
Median Household Effective Buying Income (\$1000's)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
United States	9.5	11.9	12.8	13.8	15.0	16.2	17.9
Indiana	9.7	12.6	13.3	14.3	15.9	17.3	19.1
Tippecanoe County	10.0	12.2	13.1	13.7	15.3	16.6	18.1

Source: Sales and Marketing Management, Survey of Effective Buying Income, 1973-1980.

Table 9
Per Capita Income (\$1000's)

	1959	1965	1969	1976	1977	1978	1979
United States	2.1		3.7	6.4	7.0	7.8	8.7
Regional (Great Lakes)				6.7	7.4	8.2	9.1
Indiana	2.1	2.8	3.6	6.2	6.9	7.7	8.7
Tippecanoe County	1.9	2.8	3.4	5.7	6.4	7.2	8.1

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, April 1980.